## AQA, OCR, Edexcel

## A Level

## A Level Biology

**Cell Cycle Questions** 

Name:



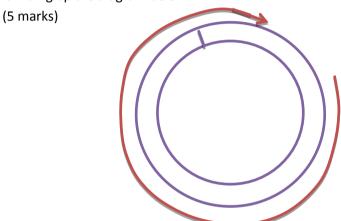
Mathsmadeeasy.co.uk

Total Marks: /28

## **The Cell Cycle**

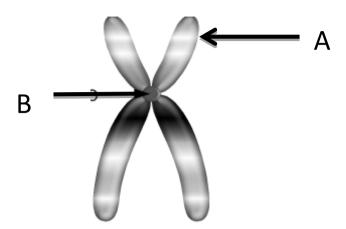
The body replicates cells from fertilisation until we die; this is how the body grows, develops and repairs itself.

- 1. The cell cycle is the process a cell undergoes to go from a single cell to two identical cells.
- i) What is this type of cell replication called? (1 mark)
- ii) The cell cycle is made up of a number of different stages. Using the diagram below identify the different stages and estimate how much of the cell cycle they require by dividing up the diagram below.



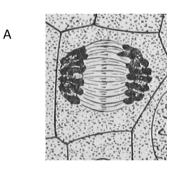
- iii) What does the arrow on the diagram above indicate? (1 mark)
- 2. DNA must be replicated prior to cell division to ensure each cell is diploid .
  - i) What two enzymes are used in DNA replication and what are their roles? (4 marks)
  - ii) What is a monomer of DNA called? (1 marks)
  - iii) What is meant by the term semi-conservative replication? (2 marks)
- iv) Identify another important role of DNA replication that can help reduce the chances of disease and cancer. (1 mark)
- 3. Mitosis is the process of cell division that produces two genetically identical cells and occurs during the cell cycle.
  - a) The process of mitosis can be divided into a number of stages. There are four stages that follow interphase.

i) The diagram below shows a chromosome. Label the structures labelled A and B. (2 marks)

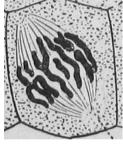


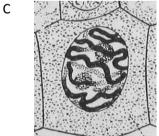
ii) Using the micrographs below identify what stage of mitosis is being depicted and describe what is happening in each stage? (8 marks)

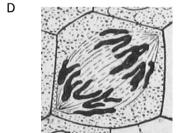
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- B) Cancerous tumours form as a result of uncontrolled mitosis. When genes are faulty, they can no longer control cell division.
- i) Radiation damages DNA, how does this act as a cancer treatment? (2 marks)
- ii) Cancer treatments cannot differentiate between tumour cells and healthy cells. Why are tumour cells more affected than healthy cells. (1 mark)